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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.----*Suet.* in TIB. S. 28.

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NANSEMOND, *January* 20, 1776.

☞ *Equally anxious to render this paper inſtructive and entertaining, as that it ſhould convey the freſheſt and moſt important events, we beg leave to preſent our readers with the following much admired letters, lately publiſhed in* LONDON. *And as our gazette is capable of containing as large a quantity of matter as moſt on the continent, we propoſe to inſert* one *or more each week, till the whole number is completed, taking care, in the mean time, that* news *ſhall not be omitted. We are the public's obedient ſervants,*

THE PRINTERS.

LETTERS written by the late Right Hon. PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of *Cheſterfield*, to his Son *Philip Stanhope*, Eſq; late Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Dreſden*.

[TO BE CONTINUED WEEKLY.]

" *It is well known that the late Earl of Cheſterfield had a natural* " *ſon, whom he loved with the moſt unbounded affection, and whoſe* " *education was, for many years, the chief engagement of his life.* " *After furniſhing him with the moſt valuable treaſures of ancient* " *and modern learning, to thoſe acquiſitions he was deſirous of adding* " *that knowledge of men and things, which he himſelf had acquired* " *by long and great experience. With this view were written the* " *following letters; which, the reader will obſerve, begin with* " *thoſe dawnings of inſtruction adapted to the capacity of a boy, and* " *riſing gradually by precepts and monitions, calculated to direct and* " *guard the age of incautious youth, finiſh with the advice and* " *knowledge requiſite to form the man, ambitious to ſhine as an ac-* " *compliſhed courtier, an orator in the ſenate, or a miniſter at foreign* " *courts.*

" *In order to effect theſe purpoſes, his Lordſhip, ever anxious to* " *fix in his ſon, a ſcrupulous adherence to the ſtricteſt morality, ap-* " *pears to have thought it the firſt, and moſt indiſpenſable object—* " *to lay, in the earlieſt period of life, a firm foundation in good prin-* " *ciples and ſound religion. His next point was, to give him a per-* " *fect knowledge of the dead languages, and all the different branches* " *of ſolid learning, by the ſtudy of the beſt ancient authors; and alſo* " *ſuch a general idea of the ſciences as it is a diſgrace to a Gentle-* " *man, not to poſſeſs. The article of inſtruction with which he con-* " *cludes his ſyſtem of education, and which he more particularly en-* " *forces throughout the whole work, is the ſtudy of that uſeful and* " *extenſive ſcience, the knowledge of Mankind; in the courſe* " *of which, appears the niceſt inveſtigation of the human heart, and* " *the ſprings of human actions. From hence we find him induced to* " *lay ſo great a ſtreſs on what are generally called accompliſhments,* " *as moſt indiſpenſable requiſite to finiſh the amiable and brilliant part* " *of a complete character.*

LETTER I*.

I AM told, Sir, you are preparing to travel, and that you begin by Holland; I therefore thought it my duty to wiſh you a proſperous journey, and favourable winds. I hope you will be ſo good as to acquaint me with your arrival at the Hague; and if, in the courſe of your travels, you ſhould make any curious obſervations, be ſo kind to communicate them to me.

Holland, where you are going, is, by far, the fineſt and richeſt of the Seven United Provinces, which, altogether, form the Republic. The other provinces are, Guelderland, Zealand, Frieſland, Utrecht, Groningen, and Overyſſel; theſe ſeven provinces form what is called the States General of the United Provinces: This is a very powerful, and a very conſiderable Republic. I muſt tell you, that a Republic is a free State, without any King. You will go firſt to the Hague, which is the moſt beautiful village in the world; for it is not a town. Amſterdam, reckoned the capital of the United Provinces, is a very fine, rich city; there are beſides, in Holland, ſeveral conſiderable towns, ſuch as Dort, Haerlem, Leyden, Delft, and Rotterdam.

You will obſerve, throughout Holland, the greateſt cleanlineſs; the very ſtreets are cleaner than our houſes are here. Holland carries on a very great trade, particularly to China, Japan, and all over the Eaſt Indies.

You are going to have a great many holydays all together; make the beſt uſe of them, by diverting yourſelf well. At your return hither, you muſt regain the loſt time, by learning better than ever. Adieu.

* *This letter is a mere pleaſantry, Mr. Stanhope having been carried to Holland when he was but about five years of age.*

LETTER II.

MY DEAR CHILD, ISLEWORTH.

AS you will, in time, read the ancient Greek and Latin Poets, it is proper that you ſhould firſt have ſome notion of the foundation of poetry, and a general knowledge of thoſe ſtories to which Poets moſt commonly allude. You have already read the Poetical hiſtory, and I hope you remember it. You will have found there the hiſtories of Gods and Goddeſſes, whom the Poets are continually mentioning. Even modern Poets (that is to ſay, thoſe of the preſent times) have adopted all the hiſtories of the ancient ones.

For example; an Engliſh or French Poet, at the beginning of his work, invokes Apollo, the God of Poetry; he alſo invokes the nine Muſes, who are the Goddeſſes of Poetry. He entreats them to be propitious, or favourable; and to inſpire him with their genius. For this reaſon, I here ſend you the hiſtory of Apollo, and that of the nine Muſes, or nine Siſters, as they are frequently called. Apollo is alſo often named the God of Parnaſſus; becauſe he is ſuppoſed to be frequently upon a mountain, called Parnaſſus.

The making verſes well, is an agreeable talent, which I hope you will be poſſeſſed of; for, as it is more difficult to expreſs one's thoughts in verſe, than in proſe, the being capable of doing it is more glorious. Adieu.

LETTER III.

APOLLO was ſon of Jupiter and Latona, who was delivered of him and Diana in the iſland of Delos. He is God of the Sun, and thence generally is called Phebus. He is alſo the God of Poetry and Muſic, in which character he is repreſented with a lyre in his hand. That inſtrument is a kind of harp. There was a famous temple at Delphos, dedicated to Apollo; where he pronounced oracles; that is to ſay, foretold what is to happen. He is often invoked by Poets, to animate them with his fire, that they may be inſpired to celebrate the praiſes of Gods and of men.

The nine Muſes were daughters of Jupiter, and of the Goddeſs Mnemoſyne; that is to ſay, the Goddeſs of Memory; to ſhew that memory is neceſſary to arts and ſciences. They are called Clio, Uterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpſichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Urania, Calliope. They are the Goddeſſes of poetry, hiſtory, muſic, and of all arts and ſciences. The nine Muſes are repreſented by poets very young, very handſome, and adorned with garlands of flowers. The mountains which they inhabit are called Parnaſſus, Helicon, and Pindus. There are alſo two celebrated fountains which belong to them, named Hippocrene, and Caſtalia. Poets, in their invocations, deſire them to quit for a moment their Parnaſſus, and Hippocrene, that they may aſſiſt them with their inſpiration to make verſes.

Pegaſus, the poetic horſe, often mentioned by poets, has wings to his feet. He gave a kick againſt Mount Helicon, and the fountain of Hippocrene immediately ſprang out. When a poet is making verſes it is ſometimes ſaid, he is mounted upon Pegaſus*.

* *This expreſſion is more a French than an Engliſh one.*

LONDON, *October* 28.

AS ſoon as his Majeſty's ſpeech had been read in the Upper Aſſembly by the Lord Chancellor and Clerk of that Honourable Aſſembly, Lord Townſend roſe up, and in a very manly and maiſterly manner went fully into the unhappy diſputes betwixt America and this country; at the concluſion of which he moved an humble addreſs to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious ſpeech. His Lordſhip was ſeconded by Lord Dudley. The Marquis of Rockingham was the next who ſpoke; he differed greatly in opinion from the two firſt mentioned Lords, and at the end of his ſpeech propoſed an amendment to the addreſs, which brought on a very intereſting and long debate, in which the following Right Honourable Members aſſiſted with the three above, Lord Rochfort, Lord Coventry, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Sandwich, Lord Lyttleton, the Biſhop of Peterborough, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Effingham, Lord Groſvenor, the Duke of Mancheſter, Lord Gower, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Shelburne, Lord Warwich, and Lord Ferrers; after which the queſtion was put for agreeing to the amendment, and the Houſe divided, when the numbers were as follows; Not Contents 69, Proxies 11; Contents 28, Proxies 0.

The Houſe again divided upon the addreſs as originally moved for; Contents 66, Proxies 10; Not Contents 33.

The Houſe broke up about eleven o'clock, and adjourned till next day.

The arguments in the Houſe of Peers turned entirely on American affairs. The Lords in Adminiſtration candidly owned they had been miſinformed laſt year, and that their meaſures were conſequently founded in error, and had therefore failed of ſucceſs. This conceſſion furniſhed matter of ſevere remark to the Lords of the Minority; the Biſhop of Peterborough pointed out the falſe policy of continuing the diſpute with the colonies, and urged Adminiſtration to ſtop the further ravages of fire and ſword. The Duke of Richmond followed the Rev. Prelate's argument with his uſual inaccuracy and inelegance of manner, but with much force of matter. Lord Shelburne, in a moſt warm and picturesque flow of words, painted the ill effects of this conteſt, and ſhewed how much more fatal the conſequences might be if the unnatural war was purſued. His Lordſhip was extremely ſevere on Adminiſtration for the impotency and inexpediency of their meaſures; and after intimating that the introduction of foreign troops without leave of Parliament, was *high treaſon to the conſtitution*, hoped that the day would come, when thoſe who put that part of the ſpeech into his Majeſty's mouth, which mentions their being ſent to Gibraltar and Minorca, would be called to a proper account, and undergo an exemplary puniſhment. Lord Groſvenor ſpoke to the fallacy of the addreſſes, and the unfair means uſed to procure them, which he proved by citing an inſtance of ſhameful partiality and undue influence, which fell within his own knowledge. Lord Ferrers oppoſed the addreſs.

The buſineſs of Parliament was opened in the Houſe of Commons by ſwearing in ſeveral members; after which the Speaker read twice his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech from the Throne; whereupon Mr. Ackland, ſon of Sir Thomas Ackland, moved for a dutiful and loyal addreſs to his Majeſty in a very elaborate ſpeech, highly commending the lenity and forbearance of Government with reſpect to America, and enforcing the neceſſity of aſſuring his Majeſty of the approbation of the meaſures already taken againſt the Americans, and of firm ſupport from his faithful Commons in the proſecution of the war.

The motion for an addreſs was ſeconded by Mr. Lyttleton, late Governor of Jamaica, who likewiſe expatiated on the neceſſity of ſtrengthening the hands of Government.

Lord John Cavendiſh moved for an amendment, which occaſioned a long and warm converſation, in which the Miniſtry were pretty roundly told of the fatal effects of the meaſures of the laſt ſeſſion.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor ſpoke againſt the addreſs; called the war againſt the Americans a murderous war; and ſaid, that he ſhould conſider every ſubject who fell on either ſide as aſſaſſinated by the Miniſter, and their blood to be laid to his charge; he concluded with recommending an addreſs to the King, that he would be pleaſed to point out ſome method of conciliating the affections of the ſubjects of all parts of the empire.

Governor Johnſton ſpoke on the inſufficiency of the preſent forces, to carry this favourite point of Adminiſtration! He averred, that a general diſſatisfaction prevailed amongſt the King's troops already at Boſton; and that three field-officers of the five regiments, lately embarked at Corke, ſolicited leave to reſign; of this he pledged himſelf to bring evidence to the bar, and dared them to call for it.

General Conway defended the Americans with an unuſual warmth of argument: He called for information from the Treaſury Bench, what part of America we might deem our own: Aſked whether Canada, whether Halifax, nay, whether Boſton itſelf owned at this time the ſuperiority of the Britiſh arms? He declared his conſcience forbad his conſent to the butchery of the provincials; and therefore he firmly proteſted againſt the addreſs.

Lord George Germaine replied to him in favour of the addreſs, and conſequently ſupported the meaſure of government; but threw out nothing new, except that he had received a letter from General Burgoyne, who ſaid, that notwithſtanding the diſtreſſes and obſtacles the King's troops met with, they were zealous and determined in defence of their country.

Colonel Barre entered minutely into the conſequences of the ſummer campaign, deſcribed the ſituation of the King's forces as on a wen, or little exreſcence of land, blocked up within the walls of Boſton, and the fleet not even maſter of the river in which it lies: He drew a concluſion, that if any army of 22,000 of our forces, with 20,000 provincials and a fleet of 22 ſail of the line, with more than as many frigates, were three years in ſubduing Canada, though completed every ſpring—what little proſpect could there be for 10,900 men to effect the conqueſt of all America.—He told the Miniſter, that as he expected but little information from him, he would give him ſome:—That he had received a letter from a Major Caldwell who was ſettled on a large eſtate in Canada, who aſſured him, that the Canadians were not by any means to be driven into the war; that he had tried the arts of perſuaſion in vain; that he aſſembled about 1200 of them together, who came with large ſticks, but had concealed 400 firelocks in the woods, which they were determined to make uſe of againſt the Engliſh, if they forced them to take either ſide: Colonel Barre further added, that General Carleton and Lord Pitt, were within a quarter of an hour of falling into the hands of Johnny Herbert, a barber, who was now a Major in the provincial ſervice: He obſerved, that he and his friends were cenſured by the Miniſtry as the leaders of faction; that their converſation with each other was, which of them ſhould go to the tower firſt; but this they regarded not; oppoſe the King they could not wiſh to do, for their anceſtors ſeated his family on the Throne, but to carry their point againſt the preſent unfeeling Adminiſtration, he would readily go to the block.

Lord Barrington anſwered Governor Johnſton and Col. Barre, and denied the diſaffection of the officers, &c. aſſured the Houſe, that they would receive ſatisfactory accounts to the contrary in ſeven or eight days.

The Solicitor General likewiſe replied to Col. Barre, accuſed him of drawing falſe inferences from his own premiſes, entered with great ſpirit into the merit of the preſent vigorous meaſures (admitting we had loſt all the places they would inſinuate) in order to put us upon a proper footing to enter even upon a negotiation with the Americans.

At ten o'clock Mr. Burke roſe, and ſpoke for near two hours. He raiſed the laugh of the Houſe at Lord North's expence, by repeating ſome vaunting expreſſions (which he declared had fallen from his Lordſhip in Parliament heretofore) and placing them in a ridiculous contraſt with the unfortunate events which have of late taken place. Speaking ſeriouſly of the preſent ſituation of affairs, he compared America to a people who had emancipated themſelves, and deſcribed the mother country as a piratical diſturber of the ports and the naval trade of the colonies. The diſgraceful blocking up of our troops in Boſton, he pourtrayed with his wanted ability of deſcription; and after lamenting the danger of this country, if the diſpute with America continued, he adviſed Adminiſtration no longer to make England appear like a porcupine, armed at all points with acts of Parliament, oppreſſive to the trade and freedom of America, but to ſhew a friendly countenance, and to meet the coloniſts with open arms.

Mr. Charles Fox followed Mr. Burke, and with his uſual vehemence and aſperity aimed his ſatire perſonally at Lord North, deſcribing his Lordſhip as the blundering pilot who had brought us into our preſent difficulties. " Adminiſtration (ſays Mr. Fox) exult at having brought us into ſuch a dilemma as the ableſt of men cannot extricate us from; they have reaſon to cry aloud in triumph, Lord Chatham, the King of Pruſſia, nay Alexander the Great, never gained more in one campaign than the noble Lord has loſt; he has loſt a whole continent. Moſt able adviſer, moſt accompliſhed General!" Mr. Fox mixed his raillery with ſome very ſerious obſervations on the conduct of the Miniſtry, and took occaſion to mention the old political diſtinctions of Whig and Tory, deſcribing the preſent members of Adminiſtration as enemies to freedom, and rank Tories.

As ſoon as he concluded, Lord North roſe, and after entering into a long juſtification of himſelf, and the plan of conduct he had purſued while in office (replying with conſiderable ſpirit to the inſinuations which had been thrown out againſt him by Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and other ſpeakers in oppoſi-

tion) his Lordſhip juſtified the meaſures of Adminiſtration, ſhewing, by ſtrong arguments, that they were founded as much in prudence and wiſdom as the ſituation of affairs would allow. His Lordſhip next entered into a diſquiſition of the terms Whig and Tory, and proved that the preſent Miniſters acted on the true principles of Whiggiſm, and that the meaſures ſketched out in the ſpeech, and echoed back in the addreſs, as proper to be offered to America, were moſt likely to effect an honourable reconciliation.

At 20 minutes after one Mr. Dunning roſe. He pointed out the illegality of introducing foreign troops into any part of his Majeſty's dominions, without the conſent of Parliament, and ſhewed the bad tendency of ſuch a meaſure, and of what evil conſequences it might hereafter be productive, were it now ſuffered to paſs into a precedent. He was replied to by the Attorney General.

The Houſe did not riſe till paſt four o'clock on Friday morning. Upon a diviſion there appeared, for the addreſs without any amendment 278, againſt it 108, majority 170.

The following is a copy of the petition of the Common Council to the Houſe of Lords and Commons, which was preſented to each Houſe by the Sheriffs on Thurſday laſt. They are both in the ſame words, with only a variation of the addreſs.

The humble petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled,

SHEWETH,

THAT this Court having taken into its moſt ſerious conſideration the preſent diſtreſſed ſituation of our fellow ſubjects in America, are exceedingly alarmed for the conſequences of thoſe coercive meaſures, which are purſued againſt them—meaſures that muſt (notwithſtanding the great uncertainty of their ſucceſs) eventually be productive of new and more burthenſome taxes, the increaſe of an enormous national debt; and finally, we fear the loſs of the moſt valuable branch of our commerce, on which the exiſtence of an infinite number of induſtrious manufacturers and mechanics entirely depends.

That his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed, in anſwer to a late humble and dutiful addreſs and petition to the Throne, praying a ceſſation of hoſtilities with America for the purpoſe of obtaining time, and thereby giving an opportunity for a happy and laſting reconciliation with his Majeſty's American colonies, to declare that *he ſhould abide by the ſenſe of his Parliament*, this Court conceive it to be their indiſpenſable duty, thus early in the ſeſſion, in the moſt reſpectful manner to apply to this Right Hon. Houſe, that it will be pleaſed to adopt ſuch meaſures for the healing of the preſent unhappy diſputes between the mother country and the colonies, as may be ſpeedy, permanent, and honourable.

On Thurſday a new petition of Mr. Sayre to the Houſe of Commons, complaining of an undue election for the borough of Seaford in Suſſex, was preſented to the Houſe by Mr. Sawbridge, Lord Mayor elect, and ſeconded by Sir George Young.

An account of what paſſed yeſterday on his Majeſty's going to the Houſe of Peers:—Mr. Sayre's commitment to the tower having raiſed the curioſity of the public to an extravagant pitch, Weſtminſter ſtreets were crowded by 11 in the morning.—On Tueſday a hand bill, ſigned, "A Poor Mechanic," was diſtributed in great numbers, which produced an anſwer on the following day, intimating that the magiſtrates had provided effectual means to apprehend, and bring to juſtice, perſons attempting to violate the laws. Fifty thouſand of theſe laſt papers were diſtributed. Sir John Fielding's advertiſement combined with the above circumſtances to make people imagine ſomething very extraordinay was to happen. The Middleſex juſtices attended at the houſe of the Guildhall, Weſtminſter, at an early hour, and about 50 of their conſtables were ſtationed in the Court-room. Another large body of conſtables placed themſelves at the door of the Swan tavern, Weſtminſter-bridge. At a quarter before one o'clock a body of about 40 conſtables paſſed through the Park to the Palace; and by this time the number of people, in the Park only, could not be leſs than 25,000; but their looks ſpoke peace and good humour; nothing like treaſon, or miſpriſion of treaſon.----His Majeſty left the Palace about two; and the proceſſion was in the following order: Two horſe grenadiers, with ſwords drawn, to clear the way; three ſtate coaches and ſix, filled with Noblemen and Gentlemen in waiting; a body of horſe guards; trumpets; a body of yeomen of the guards; fourteen of his Majeſty's footmen, two and two; his Majeſty's coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horſes, with footmen on each ſide; a party of horſe guards, followed by the conſtables almoſt under the heels of the horſes. All was quiet in the Park, ſave a few faint hiſſes, and a few ſtill fainter huzzas. At the door of the Parliament Houſe a little hiſſing. When the King arrived, the guns at Stangate were fired, and again on his leaving the Houſe; and during the period of his being there, two of the horſe guards paraded Parliament ſtreet to ſee that all was quiet. His Majeſty was in the Houſe juſt 20 minutes, and he returned as peaceably as he went. The whole number of the people aſſembled on this occaſion were eſtimated at ſixty thouſand.

If his Majeſty had been taken into cuſtody yeſterday, it muſt have been by the Ladies; for there were five women to three men, the Park through.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27.

A report was made from the committee appointed to draw up an addreſs to his Majeſty, that the committee had drawn up an addreſs, which was read.

Reſolved, that the ſaid addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty by the whole Houſe.

Ordered, that ſuch members as are of the Privy Council do wait on his Majeſty to know when he will be attended therewith.

A motion being made for re-committing the addreſs, a great debate enſued, in which moſt of the principal ſpeakers on both ſides took a very warm part. Particular objection was made to the following clauſe. "We thankfully acknowledge the gra- "cious conſiderations which induced your Majeſty to take this "ſtep," (meaning the introduction of his electoral troops into the garriſons of Port Mahon and Gibraltar.) The Gentlemen in oppoſition conſidered this clauſe as an approbation of the meaſure; whilſt the friends of Adminiſtration inſiſted it was no more than a compliment to his Majeſty's *good intentions*, and left the meaſure itſelf a matter of future deliberation. Mr. Wedderburne and Mr. Dunning had a long converſation upon the different interpretations of the clauſe.

Mr. Cornwall acknowledged that there had been miſmanagement *ſomewhere*; but whether by the Parliament in not granting a ſufficient force; by the Miniſtry in not properly applying the forces granted; or by the officers who had the command of them, in not exerciſing them effectually, he would not *then* aſſert, but probably might one day afford matter for inquiry in that Houſe. However, he could not avoid ſaying thus much in favour of Adminiſtration, that a Miniſter in this country, though he may ſee much further into future events than the reſt of his countrymen, cannot take any great ſtep without having the cry of the people with him; had Government demanded 40,000 men the laſt ſeſſion to ſend to America, the people would have thought them mad, but now that the people were with them, he did not doubt of ſucceſs. He cenſured thoſe members very ſeverely, who had voted laſt ſeſſion with Adminiſtration, and expreſſed themſelves very differently in this debate: He alluded particularly to Mr. Charles Fox, who, he ſaid, as well as himſelf, had been raiſed to very important offices in the ſtate at too early an age.

Mr. Fox in reply, proteſted that he had been deceived by the miniſtry; he had been taught to believe that Government had ſo many friends in America, that the appearance of a few regiments there would give them ſecurity in avowing themſelves, ſecure obedience to our laws, and enſure *peace*; that upon this principle he had voted for ſending over the force laſt ſeſſion; *peace* was his object in that meaſure, but now that the Miniſter declared himſelf for *war*, he could not but object to his proceedings.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland ſaid, it would be ridiculous in Adminiſtration to recede at preſent, or to liſten to conciliatory meaſures, whilſt America was making ſo effectual a reſiſtance; that all Europe would ſay, we had felt our inability to enforce our rights, and therefore were glad to accommodate matters upon any terms; that when we had regained and re-eſtabliſhed our authority there, he would be happy to join in any plan for the better and more happy government of that part of the empire. He ſaid it was not uncommon for Great Britain to be unſucceſsful in the beginning, and victorious in the progreſs and concluſion of her wars, and that he was not at all diſmayed by the gloomy pictures which ſome Gentlemen were pleaſed to draw of her perilous and deplorable ſituation.

Mr. Thurloe inſiſted that decency demanded that we ſhould return his Majeſty thanks for the conſideration which induced him to take this ſtep, though we might afterwards condemn the meaſure. *Suaviter in modo, ſed fortiter in re*, ſhould ever be a maxim in Britiſh minds; he declared that it was his opinion that the bill of rights did not forbid the introduction of foreign troops into our territories abroad; that it only mentioned *this kingdom*; that conſequently he could no more ſee any illegality, than he could danger, in the meaſure.

Sir William W——ke inſiſted, that the bill of rights was only declaratory of rights exiſting prior to that act, that therefore the people were not to confine their claims to the literal term of it, but to recur to the great principles upon which that declaration was founded.

Mr. Dunning argued upon the ſame grounds.

Governor Johnſton arraigned the conduct of Adminiſtration pretty ſeverely; he declared that he was certain the Hanoverian ſoldiers could not be tried by martial-law for any offences, that if they ſhould be tried, they would have an action in Great Britan againſt their officers, and that if any of them ſhould be put to death in conſequence of the ſentence of a court martial, thoſe who gave the ſentence would be guilty of murder according to our laws; he inſiſted, that our garriſons abroad were, in the true ſenſe of the word, a part of this kingdom, and he was againſt the clauſe as a dangerous precedent.

Mr. Grenville very pathetically deplored the ſtate of our national affairs, and was convinced, he ſaid, that nothing but misfortune could be the conſequence. Let Adminiſtration, ſays he, call the Pope from Rome, the Mufti from Conſtantinople, the High Prieſt from the ſynagogue to their aid, let them put the aſſaſſinating knife into the hands of ſlaves, and teach them to butcher their maſters, yet ſtill the event muſt be ruinous to this nation. Suppoſe America conquered, its towns deſtroyed, its fields laid waſte, we muſt keep up a large ſtanding army to ſupport our triumph; but can we make them in ſuch a ſtate raiſe money ſufficient to pay for their own chains? Can we make them build up their ſhattered cities by force?

Mr. F—'land, though he confeſſed his diſlike to the employing foreign mercenaries, without the conſent of Parliament, declared his objection to the recommitment of the addreſs: He did not wiſh to impede the meaſures of Government at ſo critical a time, but he wiſhed the Miniſter had called the Parliament together laſt ſummer, rather than take that ſtep without their concurrence, however neceſſary the ſtep might have been; he was ſorry, he ſaid, that ſo little advantage had been made of the grants made laſt ſeſſions for the purpoſe of enforcing American obedience, and threw out ſome ſevere remarks upon that indolence of temper, and diſlike to buſineſs, which ſeemed inherent in the character of the Miniſter; and to this diſpoſition he attributed the little ſucceſs of what he ventured to call our ſummer's campaign in America; however, he ſweetened this doſe of cenſure with a great many compliments on the vaſt abilities and amiable diſpoſition of the noble Lord.

This called up Lord North, who, after ſome difference about order, obſerved, that he would not have perſiſted ſo much in his deſire to be heard, had not ſomething which had fallen from the Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, demanded a reply, which might not come ſo well at another time. He was greatly obliged to the Gentleman, he ſaid, for that candour and boldneſs with which he had treated his character. He was not diſpleaſed to hear his faults from whatever motive they might be ſuggeſted; ſometimes, as in the preſent inſtance, they were ſuggeſted by *candid*, and ſometimes by malicious ones. Thoſe who ſuggeſted them from the firſt cauſe he thanked and eſteemed; thoſe who diſplayed them from the latter principle he deſpiſed. He confeſſed that indolence of temper which Mr. F—land had noticed, and that diſlike to buſineſs; but declared, that he was *forced* into the poſt he now held; that ſtormy and tempeſtuous as the ocean is, through which he has to ſteer, he would never *of his own accord* abandon it till the ſtorm had ſubſided; he acknowledged he had been deceived in events, but that he had adopted his meaſures laſt ſeſſions to the then ſtate of affairs, not imagining that all America would have armed in the cauſe. It was eaſy, he ſaid, to ſee what has happened, but who could have foreſeen that things would happen ſo? Adminiſtration had proceeded upon the information they had received; if Gentlemen were in poſſeſſion of better information, why did they not communicate it? He ſaid, that when he adopted the neceſſary plan of ſending Hanoverians to our garriſons, he had not a doubt of the legality of the meaſure; that if it ſhould be found that he was miſtaken in that point, though the matter itſelf ſhould be approved, any danger which might be dreaded from the precedent might be prevented by a bill of indemnity; that the neceſſity of taking ſuch a ſtep was clear, from the danger of confiding *ſolely* in our militia for the internal defence of the nation, however brave they might be; and if he had waited for the meeting of Parliament our troops in Gibraltar and Port Mahon could not be brought over time enough to have admitted of an early and vigorous exertion of our forces againſt the rebels. To call the Parliament in the middle of ſummer, would, he ſaid, have been exceedingly diſagreeable and burthenſome to the nation, and many inſtances could not be found in our hiſtory of a Parliament being called ſo early as the preſent. He had, he ſaid, as great a veneration for liberty as any man in that Houſe; and hoped the Americans were too brave and worthy of their glorious anceſtors, to heſitate a moment in their choice between ſlavery or war, between ignominy or death; but in the preſent inſtance there was no queſtion of ſlavery. Their friends have ſaid, that they only wiſhed to be put on the ſame footing on which they were in 1763. He aſſerted, that Adminiſtration wiſhed for no more, and he could not believe that America, without money, without trade, without reſources, could continue to prefer a ruinous and a laſting war with the incenſed power of Great Britain, to the bleſſings of liberty and peace in a happy dependence on her. He ſpoke very pathetically of the integrity of his heart, and of the happineſs which he hoped to derive in the laſt moments of his life, from the teſtimony of his own conſcience; and concluded with a beautiful deſcription of the envied ſplendid wretchedneſs of his miniſterial ſtation.

Col. Barre, in a very ludicrous manner, obſerved, that the noble Lord could very calmly bear to hear his faults announced from ſome quarters; that his Lordſhip ſtood the attacks of a certain *northern dialect* with a very good grace, and he was inſtantly ſhot dead with the *brogue*; and what was acknowledged to be extremely candid on one ſide of the Houſe, was downright malice from another; he kiſſes the rod in ſome hands, and is exceedingly docile, but is very ſore when the laſh is taken by ſome others. The reaſon, he ſaid, which induced all America to take arms ſooner than the noble Lord had expected, was to oppoſe a common enemy; the circumſtance put him in mind of a ſpeech made by Marſhal Schomberg to the Britiſh troops as they were croſſing the river Boyne in Ireland, *a le devoir mes infans, voila vos ennemis!* at length the Houſe was recalled to the queſtion by Sir George Young, who propoſed an amendment, which being out of order, was not put; after ſome altercation, the queſtion before them was put, and the Houſe divided, when the numbers were 176 to 72.

Lord North then moved for "leave to bring in a bill to empower his Majeſty to call out the militia when a rebellion appeared in any part of his dominions," which was carried, and the Houſe roſe immediately (about a quarter after one this morning) and adjourned till Monday.

This morning Stephen Sayre, Eſq; by virtue of a habeas corpus granted by Lord Mansfield, was carried from the tower to Lord Mansfield's houſe, where his caſe was argued; when his Lordſhip was pleaſed to diſcharge him on bail, himſelf in 500l. penalty, and two ſureties in 250l. each.

Lord North declared in the Houſe of Commons, that he would ſend at one and the ſame time the moſt acquitable terms of reconciliation to our fellow ſubjects in America, and a ſufficient ſtrength to enforce obedience, in caſe thoſe terms ſhould be rejected.

Lord North has declared pretty openly in converſation, that the enſuing ſeſſions will be attended with the ſubmiſſion of America, to the legiſlative authority of the Britiſh Parliament; and that he has a plan to communicate, which can hardly fail of that effect.

Three agents are juſt returned from North America, ſent in the ſpring by Lord Shelburne, for the purpoſe of gaining ſuch information as he can depend on; and it is ſaid, his Lordſhip is by this means in poſſeſſion of ſome facts of very great conſequence, which he will make good uſe of in the Houſe of Lords.

The HUMBLE ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS to the KING.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty the humble thanks of this Houſe for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Permit us, Sir, to aſſure your Majeſty, that we have long lamented the condition of our unhappy fellow ſubjects in America, ſeduced from their allegiance by the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations, and the moſt wicked and inſidious pretences; they have been made the inſtruments of the ambitious and traiterous deſigns of thoſe dangerous men, who have led them, ſtep by ſtep, to the ſtandard of rebellion, and who have now aſſumed the powers of ſovereign authority, which they exerciſe in the moſt deſpotic and arbitrary manner over the perſons and properties of this deluded people.

Your faithful Commons took a ſincere part in your Majeſty's benevolent and paternal deſire, rather to reclaim than ſubdue the moſt refractory of your colonies; and, excited by your Majeſty's great example, we were anxious to prevent, if it had been poſſible, the effuſion of the blood of our fellow ſubjects, and the calamities which are inſeparable from a ſtate of war; we ſtill hoped that your Majeſty's people in America would have diſcerned the traiterous views of their leaders, would have conſidered how ruinous even their ſucceſs muſt be to themſelves, and been convinced that conſtitutional ſubjection to Great Britain is the freeſt and happieſt condition of any civil ſociety in the known world: But we now ſee, with indignation, that no other uſe has been made of the moderation and forbearance of your Majeſty and your Parliament, but to ſtrengthen the preparations of this deſperate conſpiracy; and that the rebellious war now levied is become more general, and manifeſtly carried on for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an independent empire.

We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty of our entire concurrence with your Majeſty, in thinking that it is now become the part of wiſdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a ſpeedy end to theſe diſorders, by the moſt deciſive exertions; and that we learn, with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that, for this purpoſe, your Majeſty has increaſed your naval eſtabliſhment, and greatly augmented your land forces, in ſuch a manner as may be the leaſt burthenſome to your kingdoms; and we will cheerfully and effectually ſupport your Majeſty in ſuch neceſſary meaſures, and enable your Majeſty, when the occaſion ſhall require it, to avail yourſelf of the friendly offers which your Majeſty has received of foreign aſſiſtance. We thankfully acknowledge the gracious conſiderations which induced your Majeſty to ſend a part of your Electorate troops to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, in order that a larger number of the eſtabliſhed forces of this kingdom might be applied to the maintenance of its authority. And we are bound in duty to return your Majeſty our particular thanks for pointing out to us, from the throne, the conſtitutional reſource of our well modelled and well regulated national militia; which, upon every great emergency, cannot fail of affording ſecurity to your Majeſty's realm, and of giving, at the ſame time, extent and activity to your military operations.

It is with the higheſt ſatisfaction and gratitude we hear the affectionate declaration of the father of his people, that when the unhappy and deluded multitude, againſt whom this force will be directed, ſhall become ſenſible of their error, your Majeſty will be ready to receive the miſled with tenderneſs and mercy; and your Majeſty's gracious communication of your intention to give authority to certain perſons on the ſpot to grant general and particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any province or colony which may be diſpoſed to return to its allegiance, demands our warmeſt acknowledgments; and we ſhall be ready to give our concurrence to ſuch meaſures as may beſt contribute to carry your Majeſty's wiſe and humane intentions into execution.

Every motive, and every intereſt, that can animate the hearts of loyal ſubjects, call upon your faithful Commons to grant to your Majeſty ſuch ſupplies as the circumſtances and exigency of affairs may require; and, being fully convinced that the ſecurity of every benefit and advantage derived to the commerce, the manufactures, and the navigation, of your Majeſty's kingdoms, from the American colonies, muſt ever depend on their being held in that due ſubordination to the legiſlature of Great Britain in which the conſtitution has placed them, we ſhould be wanting in the duty which we owe to our conſtituents, ourſelves, and our poſterity, if we did not engage, with our lives and fortunes, to ſupport this great and important cauſe, in which the rights of your Majeſty's crown, and the intereſts of your people, are ſo eſſentially concerned; and we hope, and truſt, that we ſhall, by the bleſſing of God, put ſuch ſtrength and force into your Majeſty's hands, as may ſoon defeat and ſuppreſs this rebellion, and enable your Majeſty to accompliſh your gracious wiſh, of re-eſtabliſhing order, tranquillity, and happineſs, through all the parts of your united empire.

DUBLIN, *October* 14.

On Tueſday laſt the Parliament of Ireland met, and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant came in ſtate, and opened the ſeſſions with the following ſpeech

His Excellency SIMON, Earl of HARCOURT, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland, his ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament, at Dublin, on Tueſday the 10th day of October, 1775.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOUR diſtinguiſhed loyalty to the King; your juſt attention to the honour and dignity of his government, and your

well regulated zeal for the peace and happineſs of your country, have made ſo ſenſible an impreſſion on my mind, during a three years reſidence amongſt you, that, encouraged by the experience of what I have ſeen, it is with the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction I meet you again in Parliament.

I am perſuaded that you entertain a grateful ſenſe of the bleſſings you enjoy under the mild and firm government of the beſt of Sovereigns; and his Majeſty relies on the known zeal and loyalty of his ſubjects of Ireland, that, whilſt his government is diſturbed by a rebellion exiſting in a part of his American dominions, you will be ready to ſhew your inviolable attachment to his perſon and government, in the aſſertion of his juſt rights, and in the ſupport of his legal authority.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper accounts and eſtimates to be laid before you, that you may be enabled to judge of the proviſions neceſſary to be made for the ordinary expences of his Majeſty's eſtabliſhments, and for diſcharging an ARREAR which has been unavoidably incurred.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am happy to inform you that, ſince your laſt meeting, his Majeſty's tender concern for the welfare of this kingdom hath induced him to paſs ſeveral laws in the Britiſh Parliament highly beneficial to your commerce, your manufactures, and your agriculture.

By the act which extends the great advantages of Britiſh fiſheries to Ireland, a ſource of induſtry and wealth is opened to you, which has made other nations great and flouriſhing. Let me, therefore, recommend to your earneſt attention the improvement of advantages tending ſo obviouſly to promote your navigation and trade, in the purſuit of which you may depend upon my warmeſt aſſiſtance and ſupport.

The act which allows the clothing and accoutrements neceſſary for his Majeſty's forces, paid from the revenues of this kingdom, to be exported from Ireland, is a particular mark of the royal favour; and even that which allows the importation of rape ſeed into Great Britain from this kingdom, under certain regulations, connected with thoſe ſalutary laws paſſed in your laſt ſeſſion, form ſuch a ſyſtem of agriculture and improvement as will, I truſt, ſecure riches and plenty to the people of Ireland.

A bounty granted by Great Britain upon the importation of flax-ſeed is ſo marked a recommendation of the linen manufacture, that it becomes needleſs for me to urge the moſt perſevering application to that ſtaple of your country.

The proteſtant charter-ſchools, an inſtitution eſtabliſhed on the principles of wiſdom and humanity, and ſo peculiarly adapted to the preſent ſtate of circumſtances of this kingdom, are eminently entitled to your conſideration and care.

On my part, you may be aſſured that I ſhall continue faithfully to repreſent your loyalty and zeal to his Majeſty, and that I ſhall cheerfully co-operate with you in whatever may tend to advance the proſperity and happineſs of this kingdom."

NEWBURY PORT, *Jan.* 5.

BY Capt. Lee who arrived here laſt Wedneſday from Malaga, we are informed, that on his paſſage he ſpoke with a large ſtore ſhip, from London, loaded with proviſions for the miniſterial troops at Boſton; the Captain of which informed, that he ſailed in company with a number of other veſſels loaded for the ſame purpoſe, and that the Miniſtry were to ſend 40,000 troops early in the ſpring to America.

Capt. Lee alſo informs, that the King of Spain has raiſed another army of 30,000 men, to go againſt the Moors and Algerines; and that the Spaniards were greatly in our favour.

Extract of a letter from a maſter of a veſſel at ANTIGUA, *to his friend in* PORTSMOUTH, *dated Nov.* 7, 1775.

"This day a veſſel arrived from Gibraltar, and ſays the Hanoverians, amounting to near 900, had arrived there, and the Engliſh troops embarked for England; the ſoldiers declare they will not fight the Americans; the Governor has thrown up his commiſſion, and the people look upon Gibraltar to be SOLD."

WORCESTER, *Jan.* 12.

ON Monday night about eight o'clock, a detachment conſiſting of 3 or 400 men, under the command of Major Nolton, croſſed over to Charleſtown; part of them went over the mill-dam, part paſſed through the enemies abbetie on the common road from Cambridge to Charleſtown. They were conducted, as it is ſaid, by a young deſerter from the Welſh fuſileers; but be that as it may, their object was to burn the houſes which eſcaped from the great conflagration on the 17th of June; and to make priſoners a body of ſoldiers and carpenters who were reported to lodge in theſe houſes. The affair was conducted with the utmoſt ſilence, prudence, regularity, and ſpirit;—the houſes were ſet on fire as directed, and the ſoldiers (five in number and one woman) brought off priſoners. The regulars in the fort of Bunker's hill, did not act with that regularity which thoſe Gentlemen who labour hard to intimidate us, with the ſuperiority of red coats over brown coats, would perſuade us that regulars always do; for they kept a very hot and cloſe fire on abſolutely nothing at all, that is, they fired without an object. Our people calmly executed their purpoſe, laughed in ſecurity, and in ſecurity returned with their captives, without a ſingle man killed or wounded.

NEW YORK, *January* 18.

Copy of a letter from General Montgomery to General Carleton, dated Holland Houſe (near Quebec) December 16, 1775.

"SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING the perſonal ill treatment I have received at your hands, notwithſtanding the cruelty you have ſhewn to the unhappy priſoners you have taken, the feelings of humanity induce me to have recourſe to this expedient to ſave you from the deſtruction which hangs over your wretched garriſon. —Give me leave to imform you that I am well acquainted with your ſituation: A great extent of works, in their nature incapable of defence, manned with a motley crew of ſailors, moſt of them our friends; of citizens who wiſh to ſee us within the walls; a few of the worſt troops that call themſelves ſoldiers; the improbability of relief, and the certain proſpect of wanting every neceſſary of life, ſhould your opponents confine themſelves to a ſimple blockade, point out the abſurdity of reſiſtance; ſuch is your ſituation. I am at the head of troops accuſtomed to ſucceſs, confident of the righteouſneſs of the cauſe they are engaged in, inured to danger and fatigue, and ſo highly incenſed at your inhumanity, illiberal abuſe, and the ungenerous means employed to prejudice them in the minds of the Canadians; that it is with difficulty I reſtrain them, till my batteries are ready, from aſſaulting your works, which would afford them a fair opportunity of ample vengeance, and juſt retaliation.—Firing upon a Flag of Truce, hitherto unprecedented, even among ſavages, prevents my following the ordinary mode of conveying my ſentiments; however, I will at any rate acquit my conſcience. Should you perſiſt in an unwarrantable defence, the conſequences be upon your own head. Beware of deſtroying ſtores of any ſort, as you did at Montreal, or in the river; if you do, by Heavens there will be no mercy ſhewn."

Extract of a letter from Montreal, *dated December* 17.

"There is in this city a neat grand parade before a large church, in which is a ſet of bells. On the parade ſtands a holy croſs, by the ſide of which was placed the buſt of a perſon, formerly honoured, eſteemed and beloved by people of all ranks, but now, like Milton's Lucifer, *alas how fall'n! how chang'd!* to the reverſe of what he was. On the night of the 15th inſtant, his head was ſevered from his body, and being faſtened by his ſide, in the morning was carried to the Hoſpital, but it is ſaid the beſt Surgeons declare they can do nothing for him, and that he is abſolutely paſt all cure.

"Our brother ſoldiers now before Quebec have thrown up ramparts of ſnow and water, which, when condenſed and frozen, are proved by experience to be ſufficient for the purpoſe. Who but Yankoos would have thought of ſuch a contrivance? Or who but enthuſiaſts for liberty would carry on a ſiege at ſuch a ſeaſon of the year.

"The companies of the Captains Weiſenfelt, Cheeſeman, Mott, Varrick, and Quackenbos, are before Quebec; Captains Goforth and Lyons are ſtationed here, under Colonel Ritzma. Captain Willet has the command at St. John's."

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 16.

A GENTLEMAN, who arrived yeſterday from South Carolina, informs that the miniſterial fleet, with Lord William Campbell on board, unable to obtain water or any ſupplies whatever, had ſailed, and it was ſuppoſed for Georgia. The women and children, who had left Charleſtown, were returned to it. And ſome of the principal Tories having been ſecured, their deluded neighbours were convinced they had been groſſly impoſed upon, ſome of whom had given up their arms, and others joined the aſſociation. In ſhort, that all trifling miſunderſtandings were cleared up, and the whole province was united in oppoſition to the arbitrary meaſures of Adminiſtration.

January 18. By an expreſs from Canada we learn that in ſtorming the city of Quebec, General Montgomery was unfortunately killed, upon which the provincial troops were immediately drawn off. The particulars of this affair the printer has not been able to collect from any other authority than extracts of letters, but as they differ much, it is thought proper to wait for more certain information. Our loſs is not ſo great as has been reported. Capt. John M'Pherſon, jun. is amongſt the ſlain.

On Sunday laſt Col. Kirkland was brought to town from Cambridge, under a guard, and on Monday was committed to jail. This man was a ringleader of a gang of Tories in the back parts of South Carolina; from thence he went to the Virginia Negro Chief, who ſent him to General Howe at Boſton, in a tender, which was taken by Capt. Manly, in the Lee privateer. In the ſame tender was taken Mr. Robinſon, and Captain Matthews, of Virginia, whom Dunmore was ſending priſoners to Boſton, under guard of the above Colonel. Theſe Gentlemen arrived in town alſo on Sunday night, having in their turn had the pleaſure of eſcorting Col. Kirkland.

The Tamar (on board of which is Lord William Campbell, late Governor of South Carolina) having taken a ſloop from Bermuda, with 260 half johannes, the property of a houſe in Charleſtown, the Convention granted the injured an order to ſell as much of his Lordſhip's goods and chattels as would repay the money ſtolen from them; on which they ſold his coach, horſes, &c. and have wrote him word that they have a balance of thirty pounds, which they are ready to pay to his order.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 3.

SIX white men and four negroes, laſt week, landed near to Mr. Narſworthy's, in Iſle of Wight county, in order to carry off ſome ſheep which they knew were on the plantation, and likewiſe to ſeize Mr. Narſworthy, for whoſe ranſome they expected a large quantity of ſtock. A negro man, who happened to be in the yard, diſcovering a negro dreſſed in the uniform of the 14th regiment, immediately went and informed his maſter that ſome of the Governor's men were landed; he deſpatched the negro to a guard who were ſtationed at a ſmall diſtance; they purſued them, took the negro in uniform, and drove the others into their boat without any ſtock.

By private letters from Philadelphia, dated January the 17th, we learn, that a Gentleman arrived there that day, about two o'clock, from Quebec, bringing an account, that General Montgomery, having joined Col. Arnold, after having been deſerted by a number of his men, reſolved to make an aſſault on the town with his army, which then conſiſted, in the whole, of but 1000, although Carlton's army was vaſtly ſuperior in number; that he made an attack on the upper, and Col. Arnold on the lower town, on the 31ſt of December; that the General and his Aid de Camp, Macpherſon, with ſeveral officers and men, being killed by the firſt fire, his party gave way, which gave the beſieged an opportunity of turning their whole force on Arnold, who had entered the lower town; that he was ſoon overpowered, wounded in the leg, and forced to retreat, leaving behind him a number of killed, wounded, and priſoners. One letter ſays, that Captain Morgan of Virginia, with his and the other riflemen, fought like devils, made their way good in the lower town, but that Morgan's Lieutenant (Mr. Humphreys) was killed, and that the loſs of that day amounted to 100 killed and wounded, and 300 taken priſoners. This is a moſt unhappy affair; but we have only to lament the loſs of ſo many excellent officers and men, whoſe ſpirit in the aſſault, and fortitude on their unparalelled march, entitled them to the praiſe and admiration of the world; for it is ſaid, that the Connecticut people are determined to be revenged, and we know their power. There is no doubt that we ſhall be in poſſeſſion of all Canada before any reinforcements can arrive at Quebec We have only learnt, from this diſaſter, not to be ſparing of men.

We hear that Lord Dunmore is under terrible apprehenſions, leaſt the inhabitants on the ſea coaſts and rivers ſhould move off with their ſtocks and grain; and that he has endeavoured to prevent this by an artful proclamation, encouraging them to ſtay where they are.

A correſpondent obſerves, that it has been always remarked, that to magnify victories, gloſs over blunders, and diminiſh defeats, concealing the numbers loſt, was a ſure ſign of the weakneſs of the party, and the badneſs of their cauſe, and the contrary conduct the proof of an open manly ſpirit and confidence, both in the goodneſs of the cauſe and ſtrength of the party; and adds, if we apply this to the contending parties in America, we ſhall ſee the truth of the obſervation very ſtrikingly.

A few days ago a ſchooner from Hingham, New England, bound in here for a load of corn, was taken by a tender, and carried into Norfolk.

A new brig, the property of Mr. Michael Chriſtian of Northampton, juſt arrived from the Weſt Indies with 3000 buſhels of ſalt, &c. was drove aſhore off the mouth of Cherriſtones, and burnt by the people of the Liverpool's tender, after ſtripping her of all her ſails, rigging, &c. They have likewiſe taken a quantity of ſtock off Hog Iſland, on the Eaſtern Shore; and on the ſame day poſſeſſed themſelves of a brig belonging to Mr. Cornelius Calvert, arrived from Glaſgow in ballaſt, with 200 guineas on board.

Yeſterday arrived here William Robinſon, Eſq; and Captain Thomas Matthews. Theſe Gentlemen inform that the loſs ſuſtained by the American troops at Quebec is not ſo conſiderable as was firſt underſtood at Philadelphia; that a large reinforcement of men had marched from Pennſylvania, and another from Cambridge, to effect the conqueſt of that place.

☞ The authors of LUTHER, and HUMPHREY M'GLUMPHER, muſt excuſe us for not publiſhing their epiſtles, as we are determined to exclude controverſy at this time, that there may be room for matters of greater importance.——ANTONIO is deſired o call for his verſes, and to ſend no more of the ſame ſort.

Advertiſements.

OSBORNE's, *January* 26, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colo- ny immediately.

NICOL EWING.
ROBERT COLQUHOUN.

PETERSBURG, *January* 22, 1776.

AS a Diſcontinuance of the Partnerſhip of *Mathies* and *Williams* this Day takes Place, owing to a Difference between the Partners, this is therefore to deſire all Perſons in Arrears to them to make immediate Payment to Mr. *William Buchanan*, or Mr. *Thomas Irvin*, of this Place, who are authoriſed to receive the ſame.

ELIZ. MATHIES.
1‖ ELLIS WILLIAMS.

N. B. The Buſineſs will be carried on in all its Branches, at the ſame Place, by *Ellis Williams*, who returns Thanks to all the Cuſtomers, and begs the Continuance of their Favours, as it has ever been her Study to pleaſe.

ELLIS WILLIAMS.

WARWICK, *January* 29, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately.

WILLIAM FERGUS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 3, 1776.

THE Subſcriber has a large Aſſortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, for ready Money only.

GEORGE REID.

☞ I have three large SEINES which I will ſell cheap for Caſh.

OSBORNE's, *January* 28, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon. 2‖

JOHN M'KIE.

On MONDAY *the* 19*th Inſtant* (February) *will be ſold, by the Subſcriber, to the higheſt Bidders, for ready Money, at his Store at* CABIN POINT,

SUNDRY GOODS, conſiſting of ſome Cloth, Shag, Stocking Stuffs, Women's Cloth and Sun Cloaks, Bonnets, Hats, and Hoods, Chintz, Perſians, Silk Mits, Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Nuns Thread, Children's Stays, Necklaces and Earrings of different Kinds, Jewellery ſorted, Women's covered Saddles, bridles, *&c.* 2s. and 2s. 6d. Nails, Frying-Pans, Carpenters Plains, Pewter, Glaſs, Stone, and China Ware, Men's Hats, Buckſkin Breeches, Bar Iron, Horſes, a Waggon, Wine by the Pipe and Quarter Caſk, and many other Things too tedious to mention.

1‖ JOHN STEWART.

OSBORNE's, *January* 31, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. 1‖

ROBERT WRIGHT.

For SALE, *on eaſy Terms*,

ABOUT ſix Hundred Pounds Sterling Worth of EUROPEAN GOODS. Application may be made to *Archibald Govan* in *Hanover* Town, or to JAMES GOVAN.
AYLETT's Warehouſe, *January* 25, 1776.

OSBORNE's, *January* 31, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

1‖ ALEXANDER M'KIE.

SURRY, *December* 10, 1775.

TAKEN from ſome runaway Negroes that came down *James* River, and were going to the Governor, a CANOE about 30 Feet long, ſharp at both Ends, has a large Split in each Side, and Blocks for 4 Oars. Alſo ſundry Clothes, ſome of which were ſtolen, and have ſince been claimed by the Owners. The Remainder of the Clothes are ſuppoſed to belong to the ſaid Negroes, and may (with the Veſſel) be had by applying to JOHN WATKINS.

OSBORNE's, *January* 31, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

2‖ THOMAS YOUNGER.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. MYLES TAYLOR's, *in the Town of* RICHMOND,
THE FOLLOWING

GARDEN and other SEEDS,

Lately imported from ITALY, viz.

BROWN Colewarts, Roman purple ditto, Roman ſmall Broccoli, Laſagnino Cabbage, Verzotto ditto, Crocino Colewarts, early Broccoli, green ditto, white Loaf ditto, Zolfino ditto, Colliflower from *Malta*, Orange Lettuce, Roman ditto, curled ditto, Dutch ditto, Winter ditto, Italian Loaf early ditto, Imperial ditto, Endive, curled ditto, early Mazzochi ditto, late ditto, Parſley, Roman ditto, Spinage, Aſparagus, Sweet Baſil, Citron ditto, Leeks, round Radiſh, long ditto, French ditto, Ramolacci ditto, Creſs, Chervil, Poppy, Beet, red Beet, Sweet Fennil, green Cucumbers, white ditto, Naples Water-melon, Piſtoio do. early Muſk-melon, Orange ditto, do. Cantaloupe ditto, early Pumpkins, Celery, long ditto, Lupini, Turkey Snap Beans, early Charlton Peaſe, Ormond Hotſpur ditto, large Marrowfat ditto, Dwarf ditto ditto, Ledman's Dwarf ditto, Winter ditto, Saffron, four Kinds of Wheat, three ditto Horſe Beans. (2‖)

URBANNA, *January* 30, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately, and to return in a few Months.

CHARLES NEILSON.

WARWICK, *January* 26, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the Colony.—The Debts due to *Dreghorn*, *Murdoch*, and Co. contracted by Mr. *Lightfoot* and Mr. *Graham*, in *Prince Edward* County, lately advertiſed in my Charge, are now in the Hands of *David Leitch* at *Warwick*. The Buſineſs hitherto conducted by *John Leitch* is alſo ſolely in his Care.——He has for Sale, about 500l. Sterling Value of DRY GOODS, for Caſh, at prime Coſt.

GEORGE LEITCH.

WARWICK, *January* 30, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately.

JAMES FAIRLIE.

POETS CORNER.

The MISANTHROPE's SOLILOQUY.

HAIL friendly ſhades! ſequeſter'd groves and woods!
Far from th' abhor'd ſociety of man,
And woman too,—impertinence and noiſe!
To you I fly, in ſilence undiſturb'd,
To pour my plaintive moan, give thoughts a vent,
Embroil'd in ſtorm, and ſwell'd with high diſdain;
To eaſe the tumult of my heaving breaſt,
And give the big o'erflowing heart relief.
What does this world afford, this idol world,
For which both old and young alike run mad?
To which in proſtrate adoration bow
The rich, the poor, the monarch, and the ſlave;
The vain, the gay,——no wonder: But with theſe
The men deem'd wiſe, the grave and the devout,—
How ALL go down the ſtream of human vanity,
On frolicks bent, by fooliſh cuſtom aw'd!
—O! in what wild infatuating dreams
Are mankind loſt! in what deep error plung'd!
How vain the all they think, the all they ſay,
The all they do!——My heart deteſts the whole.
What here is worth a thought? What can deſerve
Th' attention of a Rational an hour?
Men are but children of a larger growth;
Things full as trifling do their thoughts employ:
I ſee them graſping at the fleeting ſhadows,
Which, like the gaudy rainbow, mock the touch:
I ſee them ſporting with th' air blown bubbles,
And build their hopes like caſtles in the air,
Which every little riſing puff o'erthrows.
—O how I ſicken at this empty world,
Where miſery and diſappointment reign;
Where wickedneſs, infernal, takes the maſk
Of heavenly virtue,—ſincerity unknown;
Where ſtill ſome ſerpent neſtles in the roſe,
Religion is hypocriſy,—virtue deceit;
Juſtice ſelf-intereſt, friendſhip but a name,
And kindneſs nought but hollow-hearted flattery.

Appamattox, Jan. 22, 1776. F.

CAMBRIDGE, *January* 4, 1776.

The following is a copy of Dr. Church's much talked of traiterous letter to a miniſterial officer in Boſton, dated July 23, 1775.

I HOPE this will reach you. Three attempts have I made without ſucceſs; in effecting the laſt, the man was diſcovered in attempting his eſcape, but fortunately my letter was ſewed in the waiſtband of his breeches. He was confined a few days, during which time you may gueſs my feelings; but a little art, and a little caſh, ſettled the matter. It is a month ſince my return from Philadelphia. I went by way of Providence to viſit mother. The committee for warlike ſtores made me a formal tender of 12 pieces of cannon, 18 and 24 pounders. They having——to a previous reſolution to make the offer to General Ward. To make a merit of my ſervices, I ſent them down; and when they received them, they ſent them to Stoughton to be out of danger, even though they had formed the reſolution, as I before hinted, of fortifying Bunker's hill; which, together with the cowardice of the clumſy Colonel Gerriſh, and Colonel Scammon, were the lucky occaſion of their defeat. This affair happened before my return from Philadelphia. We loſt 165 men killed then, and ſince dead of their wounds; 120 now lay wounded, the chief will recover. They boaſt you have 1400 killed and wounded in that action. You ſay the rebels loſt 1500, I ſuppoſe with equal truth. The people of Connecticut are raving in the cauſe of liberty. A number from this colony, from the town of Stanford, robbed the King's ſtores at New York, with ſome ſmall aſſiſtance the New Yorkers lent them. Theſe were growing turbulent. I counted 280 pieces of cannon, from 24 to 3 pounders, at Kingſbridge, which the committee had ſecured for the uſe of the colonies. The Jerſies are not a whit behind Connecticut in zeal; the Philadelphians exceed them both. I ſaw 2200 men in review there by General Lee, conſiſting of Quakers and other inhabitants, in uniform, with 2000 rifle-men, and 40 horſe; who, together, made a moſt warlike appearance. I mingled freely, and frequently, with the members of the Continental Congreſs. They were united, detirmined in oppoſition, and appeared aſſured of ſucceſs. Now to come home: The oppoſition is become formidable; 18000 men, brave and determined, with Waſhington and Lee at their head, are no contemptible enemy. Adjutant-General Gates is indefatigable in arranging the army. Proviſions are very plenty. Clothes are manufacturing in every town for the ſoldiers. Twenty tons of powder lately arrived at Philadelphia, Connecticut, and Providence. Upwards of 20 tons are now in camp. Saltpetre is made in every colony; powder mills are erected, and conſtantly employed in Philadelphia and New York. Volunteers of the firſt fortune are daily flocking to the camp; 1000 rifle-men in two or three days. Recruits are now levying to augment the army to 22,000 men. Ten thouſand militia are appointed in this province to appear on the firſt ſummons. The bills of all the colonies circulate freely, and are readily exchanged for caſh. Add to this, that unleſs ſome plan of accommodation takes place immediately, theſe harbours will ſwarm with privateers. An army will be raiſed in the middle provinces to take poſſeſſion of Canada. For the ſake of the miſerable convulſed empire, ſolicit peace, repeal the acts, or Britain is undone. This advice is the reſult of warm affection to my King and to the realm. Remember I never deceived you; every article here ſent you is ſacredly true. The papers will announce to you, that I am again a member for Boſton. You will there ſee our motley council. A general arrangement of officers will take place except the chief, which will be ſuſpended but for a little while, to ſee what part Britain takes in conſequence of the late continental petition. A view to independence grows more and more general. Should Britain declare war againſt the Colonies, they are loſt forever. Should Spain declare againſt England, the colonies will declare a neutrality; which will doubtleſs produce an offenſive and defenſive league between them. For God's ſake, prevent it by a ſpeedy accommodation. Writing this has employed a day. I have been to Salem to reconnoitre, but I could not eſcape the geeſe of the capital. To-morrow I ſet out for Newport, on purpoſe to ſend you this. I write you fully, it being ſcarcely poſſible to eſcape diſcovery. I am out of place here by choice, and therefore out of pay; and determined ſo to be, unleſs ſomething is offered in my way. I wiſh you could contrive to write me freely in cypher, by the way of Newport, addreſſed to Thomas Richards, merchant, encloſed in a cover to me, intimating that I am a perfect ſtranger to you, but being recommended to you as a Gentleman of honour, you took the liberty of encloſing that letter, entreating me to deliver it as directed; the perſon, as you are informed, being at Cambridge. Sign ſome fictitious name. This you may ſend to ſome confidential friend at Newport, to be delivered to me at Watertown. Make uſe of every precaution, or I periſh.

WILMINGTON *(N. Carolina) Jan.* 10.

A FEW days ago his Majeſty's frigate Siren, Captain ——, arrived at our bar in ſeven weeks from London: So there are now in this river three King's ſhips, a tranſport, and two tenders. The frigate, we hear, is built on a new plan; carries 28 nine pounders, and draws only fourteen feet water.

NEWBERN, *Jan.* 12. Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the provincial camp at Norfolk, to his friend in Newbern, Jan. 2d, 1776.—"The men of war began to fire upon the town yeſterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, and continued without intermiſſion until about 12 at night, during which time they often attempted to land, but in vain, as about a thouſand of our men were poſted round the front of the town, and behaved ſo well that they drove them back as faſt as they landed. The cannon balls flew very thick, but did no damage of any account, as only 5 or 6 of our men were wounded, and but one killed on the ſpot. How many of the miniſterial troops were killed I cannot tell, but believe a great many. Three parts of the town is laid in aſhes. We maintain our ground, and are in high ſpirits. The cries of the women and children affected me more than any thing I ever heard in my life. Three women were killed by a ball that entered a brick houſe. Lieutenant William Fenner arrived here the day before the battle, and behaved very well in the engagement. None of our officers were hurt but one, who was knocked down with a brick that was ſhivered off a chimney by a cannon ball."

URBANNA, *January* 25, 1776.

I PROPOSE leaving the Colony very ſoon, having obtained the Permiſſion of the Hon. the Committee of Safety, of which all Perſons concerned with me are requeſted to take Notice. Mr. *Chriſtopher Pryor* will ſettle the few Accounts that remain open upon the Books of the Stores formerly kept by Mr. *Simon Fraſer*, Mr. *Matthew Anderſon*, and myſelf.

BENNETT BROWNE.

RICHMOND Town, *January* 20, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

DAVID CATION.

SURRY, *January* 25, 1776.

WHEN the Troops were ordered to the Battle at *Hampton*, a HORSE of mine was preſſed into the Service, rode down there, and loſt. He had on a *Virginia* made Saddle very little worn, with a large blue ſtriped Saddle-Cloth, a half-check'd double rein'd Bridle, and a new Surcingle. The Horſe is an Iron Gray, 15 or 14 Hands high, about 10 Years old, and canters exceeding well. As he was a very ſhort Time in my Poſſeſſion, I do not ſufficiently know his Marks to give a more particular Deſcription of him. Whoever delivers the ſaid Horſe, Saddle, Bridle, *&c.* to me in *Cobham*, ſhall have 20s. Reward.

‖ ANTHONY DEGGE, Junior.

RICHMOND, *January* 15, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.
ALEX: MITCHELL.

To be SOLD *at the late Dwelling-Houſe of Captain* ROBERT BILLUPS, *deceaſed, in* GLOUCESTER *County, on* Tueſday *the* 13*th of* February, *if fair, otherwiſe the firſt fair Day after,*

A SCHOONER now upon the Stocks, Burthen about 45 Tons; alſo a SLOOP about 50 Tons, with Rigging, *&c.* likewiſe TWO BOATS, the one Burthen 1100 Buſhels, the other 500; a FLAT and SMALL BOAT; alſo a PETTIAUGER, with four Oars; together with HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, STOCK of every Kind, and ſeveral valuable NEGROES. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above 20s. upon Bond and Security; if not punctually paid, the Bonds to carry Intereſt from the Day of Sale.

It being intended to ſettle the ſaid Eſtate as ſoon as poſſible, and deliver to the Widow and Children their Proportions of what remains after ſatisfying the Creditors, it is therefore deſired that thoſe who have Demands againſt the Eſtate, either by Bonds or otherwiſe, will bring them in to Mrs. *Billups*, either before or at the Day of Sale, properly proved. No Attention will be paid after to thoſe who fail (by the Adminiſtrators) as the Eſtate will be delivered up to the Heirs. All who are indebted to the ſaid *Billups* are deſired to make Payment immediately, or give Bond.

LOUISA, *January* 15, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber's Paſture, near *Williamſburg*, a LIGHT BAY MARE, three Years old next Spring, about 4 Feet 4 Inches high, has a Star in her Forehead a little larger than a Dollar, both hind Feet white, hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and paces naturally. Whoever brings her to me, in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have 20s.

tf GABRIEL MAUPIN.

☞ I will not be anſwerable for any Horſes that may get away for the future.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Schooner PEGGY, Burthen about 110 Tons, lying in HAMPTON Creek, a new veſſel, has made but one Voyage (to *St. Vincent's*) and is as good a Veſſel as hath been built on the Continent, is a very faſt Sailer, and built of Cedar, Mulberry, and Locuſt to her Keel, except a few of her flat Floors, which will not rot in thirty Years. For Terms, inquire of the Subſcriber, or the Printers.

4 MAXIMILIAN CALVERT.

FOR SALE,

A GREAT Variety of Houſehold Furniture of the very beſt Kinds, which have been little uſed, conſiſting of Mohogany Tea-Boards, Chairs, Tables, Dreſſing-Tables, Dreſſing-Boxes and Glaſſes, a large elegant Beaufet, Card-Tables, Tea-Tables, Clothes Preſs, Deſk and Book-Caſe, Chimney and Pier Glaſſes in Frames, Shaving-Stand, ſome exceeding fine Prints, Plate-Warmer, two Suits of elegant Morine Curtains for Beds, a fine *Wilton* Carpet, japanned Plate-Warmer, elegant Copper Tea-Kitchen, Copper Preſerving-Pan and Cover, ſome neat Prince's Metal Candleſticks, Fire Screens, faſhionable genteel plated Candleſticks, Sets of Pearl Fiſh and Counters, Fiſh Pools, japanned Tea Tray, Silver Salt-Cellars with Spoons to ditto, *India* Tea-Cheſt, Sweetmeat and other Glaſſes, a Set of very fine blue and white Table China, a Set of red and white Tea ditto and Coffee Cups. Bond, with approved Security, payable in twelve Months, is required of the Purchaſer; but a conſiderable Diſcount for ready Money will be allowed. For further particulars inquire of the Printer of this Advertiſement.

TO BE HIRED,

A VALUABLE NEGRO BLACKSMITH. Inquire of Mr. *Starkey Robinſon*, at the Half-Way Houſe, or the Subſcriber, at *York*.

2 AUGUSTINE MOORE.

TO BE SOLD FOR READY MONEY,

THREE

Excellent Stocking Frames,

WITH

Every neceſſary Implement for carrying on that Branch of Buſineſs.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may apply to

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 20, 1776. ADAM ALLAN, & Co.

☞ We have now at Work a very ſober Journeyman, who is capable and willing to manage the Buſineſs, ſhould the Purchaſer be unacquainted with it.

N. B. I intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

ADAM ALLAN.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *January* 23, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately

ROBERT DENNISTOUN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 20, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately.

WILLIAM MAITLAND.

ORANGE, *January* 15, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

‖ ALEXANDER DAWNEY.

HANOVER Town, *January* 10, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately.

(‖) JOSEPH WRIGHT.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Jan.* 10, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony very ſoon.

WILLIAM HORNER.

RICHMOND, *January* 11, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

(‖) JAMES M'DOWALL.

RICHMOND, *January* 11, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

(‖) GEORGE WEIR.

RICHMOND, *January* 11, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

(‖) ROBERT BURTON.

MANCHESTER, *January* 8, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately.

(‖) JOHN CAMPBELL.

MANCHESTER, *January* 8, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately.

(‖) ROBERT DONALD.

BEDFORD, *January* 8, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately.

(‖) ROBERT DONALD.

BEDFORD, *January* 8, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately.

(‖) THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

WHEN I formerly advertiſed my Intention of leaving this Colony, I ſaid Mr. *Robert Donald* of *Bedford* (who was to have moved to this Place) would, in my Abſence, manage the Buſineſs; but as he likewiſe intends leaving the Colony, I acquaint thoſe it may concern, that Mr. *Robert Montgomerie* of *Bedford* will manage it.

‖ JAMES DONALD.

LANCASTER County, *Dec.* 30, 1775.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about the 20th of laſt Month, a Negro Man named SOLOMON, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high; had on when he went away, a *Virginia* Cloth Waiſtcoat and Breeches, an Oſnabrug Shirt, new Shoes and Stockings. He is a remarkable black Negro, with his Ears cut, which is very perceivable. I have ſome Reaſon to believe he is lurking about Mr. *Charles Carter*'s Plantation on *James* River, as he has endeavoured to paſs through *Middleſex* as one of his Workmen. Any Perſon that will apprehend and deliver the ſaid Negro to me, on the eaſtern Branch of *Corotoman* River, ſhall have 40s Reward if taken in this Colony, and if in any other 5l.

4 JAMES KIRK, Junior.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE, of good Character, without a Child. Inquire of the Printers. tf

TO BE SOLD

Under a Power of Attorney from Mr. JOHN BAYLOR,

ABOUT 1000 Acres of Land in the county of *Orange*, to be laid off on the upper Part of a Tract whereon *John Hawkins* lives. The Land in general is very good, and contains a conſiderable Quantity of valuable low Ground. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *James Newman*, near the Premiſes, or to the Subſcriber, in the County of *Caroline*. (tf)

EDMUND PENDLETON, Jun.

N. B. I am alſo empowered to receive and pay Mr. *Baylor*'s Debts, but I am apprehenſive it will not be in my Power to do either, and therefore hope his Creditors will not be impatient or uneaſy.